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But the reviewer must not forget that as to these questions he too, while his interest in the controversy was never consciously that of a partisan, may fairly be suspected of a *parti pris*. He must, however, here take occasion to protest that the ascription to himself (p. 18) of a suggestion that the Pomeroon colony of 1658-1665 "was little more than a paper scheme" is so far from exact that he can find himself to have maintained only the precise opposite, quoting in his report to the American commission the contemporary testimony of Governor Byam (he believes he was the first to quote it) that it was "a most flourishing colony", and later pointing out in this magazine the fresh evidence as to its prosperity unearthed by British research at Veere. To the charge (p. 147) of attacking the credibility of Captain John Scott he must plead guilty; but, as his attack consisted only in calling attention to the verdicts of Scott's contemporaries and the difficulty of reconciling his statements with what is else known, it might have been more to the purpose to deal directly with these. He especially regrets that the editors have profited so little by the later researches of another American student, Mr. Samuel Oppenheim, whose well-documented studies on the history of the Jews in Guiana have opened new and serious problems for the defenders of Scott's accuracy.

Of the bearing of this work on the history of the conflicting claims in Guiana of Great Britain and Brazil the reviewer must not presume to speak with such assurance, though to these too he has devoted study and on them hopes some day to say a word. He will not doubt that to their interpretation of the passages bearing on these issues the editors have given as conscientious a revision as to those bearing on the western frontier; but he can not turn from this review without a plea that the future historian of Guiana may not accept even such matured conclusions without a fresh study for himself of the thick volumes of evidence and of argument in which, with an historical insight, a fairness of spirit, a self-respecting sincerity, rare in the political intercourse of nations, the case of Brazil was stated and urged by her spokesman in the proceedings for arbitration, the scholar and statesman who was later her ambassador at London and at Washington, Senhor Joaquim Nabuco.

GEORGE L. BURR.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*Plutarch's Cimon and Pericles, with the Funeral Oration of Pericles (Thucydides, ii, 35-46)*. Newly translated, with introduction and notes, by Bernadotte Perrin, Lampson Professor (Emeritus) of Greek Literature and History in Yale University. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910, pp. xiii, 287.) The immense importance of Plutarch's *Lives* to the student of ancient history and their literary and dramatic charm, which has not aged or withered during eighteen centuries, are enough to justify the work of Professor Perrin in re-translating the lives of

Cimon and Pericles. The task of the translator is to interpret a classic in the literary style of his day that its ancient appeal may still be felt by his generation. New translations must therefore appear from time to time, better adapted to the changing standards and requirements of a new day; and they will usurp the place of the former ones. So lovers of Plutarch will find that Professor Perrin's version of the lives of Cimon and Pericles has supplanted the Dryden-Clough translation, satisfactory as it was, as did his *Themistocles and Aristides* published in 1901.

The introduction to the biographies includes an outline sketch of the Pentecontaëtia, an analysis of the two lives, and a thorough discussion of the intricate problem of the sources used by Plutarch in writing them. Of these the keen and discriminating treatment of the sources will be most useful to the student of history. The explanatory notes following each of the lives are the product of a fine and careful scholarship. At the end of the life of Pericles, Professor Perrin has added an admirable rendering of the funeral oration delivered by Pericles at the end of the first year of the Peloponnesian War (Thucydides, II., 35-46). A typical passage from this masterpiece (p. 169) will give sufficient evidence of the distinction of style and the nicety of translation characteristic of Professor Perrin's book:

"We need no Homer to sing our praises, nor any poet whose verses shall give fleeting delight, while his notion of the facts suffers at the hands of truth; nay, we have forced every sea and land to be pathways for our daring, and have everywhere established reminders of what our enmity or our friendship means, and they will abide forever. It was for such a city, then, that these dead warriors of ours so nobly gave their lives in battle; they deemed it their right not to be robbed of her, and every man who survives them should gladly toil in her behalf."

In the preface Professor Perrin states: "The third volume, the *Nicias and Alcibiades*, I think can follow soon, if my sight is spared to me." Every reader of this volume who has any feeling for the delicacy of workmanship displayed in it, will join the reviewer in the hope that the new volume may soon appear and be followed by others of the lives.

W. L. WESTERMANN.

*Annals of Caesar: a Critical Biography, with a Survey of the Sources.* By E. G. Sihler, Ph.D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in New York University. (New York, G. E. Stechert and Company, 1911, pp. ix, 330.) This essay is called a *Critical Biography*, and makes proper claim to be based on a careful study of the sources. It may be justly considered a work of deep research and honest scholarship, in many ways reflecting high credit upon its author; and it is no small misfortune that these qualities are offset by others, less favorable, which impair considerably the value of the whole work. Probably the trouble lies in the fact that the book is given us by one who is primarily a student of Latin, but who is attacking a problem which is strictly

historical. The work falls into twenty-five chapters, and of these, the preface asserts, all but two are "here presented substantially in the form and sequence of the lectures [by the author] on the 'Life and Letters of Julius Caesar'". College lectures, however excellent *in se*, seldom bear reproduction in book-form without extensive recasting, and this volume is no exception to the rule. There is a painful omission of everything partaking of literary grace. The style is always rugged. The statements of fact are often very bald. At times the arrangement of sentences and paragraphs reminds one of the unhappy traits of a typical German doctoral thesis.

As to the subject-matter, Professor Sihler proves with erudition that Julius Caesar was a surpassingly great, albeit a distinctly imperfect, man: a conclusion entirely just, but by no means unique. The treatment is everywhere conservative, and now and then one is tempted to wish that the author had allowed himself a little more amplitude in his discussion. The statement (pp. 67-71) of Caesar's part in Catiline's conspiracy is to say the least so meagre as to give a very imperfect setting to the whole story. Again the treatment of the Gallic wars seems to ignore the large contributions of recent French scholars to the subject. For instance, although there are references to the English work of Holmes, there appears no sign of the least use of such an obvious and standard authority as Bloch.

In the appendix the author makes a violent and rather interjectional attack upon the Caesar-worship of Mommsen and Froude. The latter has indeed not a few shortcomings to answer for, but it is neither dignified nor fair to describe his *Caesar* as "a semi-novelistic congeries of notions and judgments bred in Froude's fancy". The assault on Mommsen, which is hardly less measured, will provoke earnest dissent from the thousands of scholars who have learned to reverence one of the greatest historians who ever lived. Mommsen's view of Caesar may be wrong, but to call his whole history a "veritable incubus", and to devote six pages of fine type to ill-considered sneers at his views and genius will hardly add to the weight of Professor Sihler's volume. This is the more unfortunate because, if cast in a happier literary form and with less asperity of judgment, the book would hold a worthy place among recent works on Roman history.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS.

*The Spirit of Power, as seen in the Christian Church in the Second Century.* By Ernest Arthur Edghill, M.A. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. xi, 324.) Conventional church histories are often dominated by the sole purpose of constructing the growth of the dogmatic and administrative forms reached by the institution in its full historic development. From the early period they select such data as are related to the resultant form, obscuring or losing, by this selective interest, the life and substance of the Christian movement in its early plastic period. Our sources show that substance as

a personal and socialized life which laid hold on men by sovereign moral compulsion, the doctrinal conceptions being secondary and apologetic aids. Mr. Edghill, a lecturer in King's College, London, presents a useful study of this interior life of the Christian movement to show how the Church of the second century lived and grew in spiritual energy. What he modestly calls an impressionistic sketch deals with the regenerative moral power of Christianity, the spiritual power revealed in persecution, and the practical beneficence which elucidates the saying: "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." The last section deals with the Christian treatment of women, children, slaves, prisoners, and the poor.

The reader finds both edification and vivid concrete information in this study and a correction of some partisan misrepresentations, as, for example, in the matter of Christian views about the pagan state and pagan virtue (pp. 68-69). The author has drawn directly from the sources, quoting them richly but not always using proper caution in the valuation of them. He seems to generalize too much from the African conditions pungently exhibited by Tertullian and even for Africa forgets that the rhetorical Tertullian was not a scientific social observer. From Justin's apologetic argument he develops the view that the persecutions were due to Jewish animosity and finds that animosity not only in the "envy" of I Clem. v., but in the envy which by Paul's account (Philippians i. 15) preached Christ. Mr. Edghill has much false rhetoric and succumbs to a vicious antithesis—the Church and the World. He conceives that from Nero's time the whole world was watching the Church and was bent on crushing it. This vitiates the treatment of the persecutions so far as the Roman governmental action is concerned. His indictment of the emperor is in any case not necessary to the purpose of his study.

There are occasional errors. The reference on page 87 should be to Rom. vii. The *ista civitas* of Tertullian *Ad Nat.*, I. 14, must refer to Rome, not Carthage (p. 135). Without the aid of Harnack's *Mission und Ausbreitung*, Mr. Edghill would not have achieved his book. It is regrettable that (p. 28) he misrepresents Harnack's caution in using Pliny's letter as an indication that the diffusion of Christianity in Bithynia is an unwelcome fact to the German historian.

*Beiträge zur Byzantinischen Kulturgeschichte am Ausgange des IV. Jahrhunderts, aus den Schriften des Johannes Chrysostomos.* Von Rev. J. Milton Vance, Dr. phil. (Jena). (Jena, G. Neuenhahn, 1907, pp. vi, 82.) This well-written dissertation for the doctorate in philosophy is an example of a method of work deserving to be followed more widely. It is a careful study of the theological works of a great Christian writer in order to obtain material for the historian of social life. Dr. Vance has gone systematically through all the very extensive works of Chrysostom with his eyes wide open for every reference that could be utilized. The amount of labor represented by these

smoothly written pages is very great. But a mass of valuable information is brought together with exact references to the original sources. To what extent the same method would be profitable in the case of other fathers it would be difficult to say. Chrysostom was singularly well placed as a mirror of the life of the times, having worked both in Antioch and in Constantinople, two of the principal cities of the Eastern Empire. His incidental references are therefore the more valuable as illustrating general custom. His allusions to every-day conditions must have been intelligible and substantially correct, otherwise they would not have served as illustrations. They may be therefore relied on for the most part. Another advantage in these illustrations and allusions is that they are absolutely contemporaneous and were recorded without any thought of their historical significance. That there are limitations to the use of a rhetorician's descriptions of contemporaneous social life the author points out. Chrysostom was a man immensely in earnest, even fanatical, and in the excitement of his oratorical delivery might easily have exaggerated. This, however, can be guarded against, as is pointed out, and the rhetorical bursts are generally evident to the reader. The book contains sections on varied topics. The most interesting are those on religion and family life. But there are also, in addition to pictures of imperial and court life and the army, accounts of the common life of rhetoricians and physicians, of the industrial world and the practice of agriculture, of sports and pastimes, the moral life of society, poverty and almsgiving, and slavery. These are all topics which are by no means clearly described in contemporaneous historical works or in the laws and other public regulations, and other sources commonly relied on for the knowledge of the more intimate life of society.

J. C. A. JR.

*La Connaissance de la Nature et du Monde au Moyen Age d'après quelques Écrits Français à l'Usage des Laïcs.* Par Ch.-V. Langlois. (Paris, Hachette et Cie, 1911, pp. xxiv, 400.) This is the third and last of a series of short works intended by their author to afford a precise idea of the ways of society in medieval France, and the knowledge (say rather, ignorance) of nature possessed by gentlemen. The two previous volumes were *La Société Française au XIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle d'après quelques Romans d'Aventure* (1904), and *La Vie en France au Moyen Age d'après quelques Moralistes du Temps* (1908). In the present one, Mr. Langlois says in his introduction, "mon but était de mettre sous les yeux du lecteur les documents les plus propres à procurer une connaissance générale, et l'impression précise, de ce qu'était l'état d'esprit des hommes du moyen âge qui n'étaient pas des savants (et celui des savants d'alors n'en différait guère) au sujet des choses de la nature".

He has given us six well-chosen examples of widely used works of popular instruction, chiefly upon the sensible things of the world of man's environment. They are the *Lapidaire* of Philippe de Thaon; the

*Image du Monde*, composed about the middle of the thirteenth century, and drawn in part from the *Imago Mundi* of Honorius of Autun; the *Propriétés des Choses* of Bartholomaeus Anglicus; the *Roman de Sidrach*; the dialogue of *Placides et Timeo*, or the *Livre des Secrets aux Philosophes*; and *Le Livre du Trésor* of Brunetto Latino, who as we know was the Florentine master of Dante, and wrote his book in French. Taken together these writings afford an idea of the natural knowledge current in the thirteenth century. Each one is introduced with a critical notice of its probable date and provenance; and its contents are given in condensed paraphrase, or occasionally in the words of the original. Mr. Langlois disclaims any intent of dealing with the history of the sciences in the Middle Ages, an immense domain which, as he says, is neither rich nor well cultivated. At first blush some of us perhaps would have preferred sketches or excerpts from the more learned, if not scientific, literature which was in Latin. Yet most of that also was unintelligently compiled from older writings, and had no greater value than these popular writings in the vernacular. The most enthusiastic of our medievalists are apt to balk at the study of the natural sciences in the Middle Ages.

HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR.

*The Making of Scotland.* Lectures on the War of Independence delivered in the University of Glasgow. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt., F.R.S., LL.D. (Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1911, pp. xi, 242.) In this volume the author addresses himself to the old problem of the feudal relation of Scotland to England in the Middle Ages. The first lecture is chiefly concerned with the question of homage and carries the discussion down to the death of the Maid of Norway in 1290. The following four lectures tell the story of English aggression and Scottish resistance to the truce of 1369. The series closes with a discussion of the subsequent border warfare. The author gives us a good, clear, and readable summary of the Scottish struggle for nationality; but it can in no sense be called an important contribution. Sir Herbert believes with Freeman and Skene that the cession of Strathclyde to Scotland in 945 implied feudal obligations for that region; but in general he supports the Scottish contention that the kings of Scotland did homage for English lands only, except during the brief period from 1175 to 1189, when the northern kingdom was in feudal dependence on England. The most remarkable thing about the book is the author's favorable attitude toward Edward I. He believes "that the whole trend of his policy toward the northern kingdom was pacific. . . . Edward never interfered actively with the government of Scotland until he was invited to do so by the leaders of both parties in the disputed succession" (p. 44). It was the anarchy across the border that forced him to undertake the conquest; after the conquest the Scotsmen who still resisted "technically had to be regarded as rebels" (p. 123). The success of the movement for independence the author ascribes chiefly to

ecclesiastical influence: the northern prelates could not endure the thought of submission to the primacy of York.

On the age of the Bruces Sir Herbert seems to be thoroughly informed; but in his discussion of earlier matters he is not always accurate. Eadgar became king in 1097, not in 1074. In tracing the history of the homage, the author overlooks Malcolm's oath to Cnut in 1031. Bernicia and Northumbria are not convertible terms (p. 8). And in the days of Stephen, Northumberland and Cumberland, though feudal possessions of the Scottish king, were not a "part of the Scottish realm" (p. 25).

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

*The Charters of the Borough of Southampton.* Edited, with introduction and notes, by H. W. Gidden, M.A. In two volumes. [Publications of the Southampton Record Society, edited by Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw, M.A., LL.D.] (Southampton, Cox and Sharland, 1909, pp. xxv, 129; 242.) These volumes are prefaced by an introduction in which the editor traces Southampton's evolution as a town by means of its charters. The supply of material is "almost unique among the records of English boroughs". The first of the charters, which are presented in the original accompanied by translation, is by John, in 1199, but a charter of Richard II. quotes from charters of Henry II. and Richard I., of which the originals have been lost. ("Henry VI.," introd., p. vii, should read Richard II.) In John's charter the king's dues were compounded for £200.

In 1366 Edward III. granted certain imposts derived from port dues (quayage) to the town, at the rate of one penny in the pound, for repairing the walls. This revenue was probably large, for at this time the Genoese and Venetians, who carried on all the Levant trade, landed their goods at Southampton instead of making the longer journey to Calais. Southampton was exceeded in importance as a port only by London, contributing 21 ships and 576 men to Edward's French wars, while London contributed 25 ships and 662 men. The Genoese and Venetians exchanged their cargoes for "wool, hides, woolfells, lead, tin", etc. This trade flourished for some 150 years, but the charter of Edward VI. (1552) shows how sadly it had fallen off. The fee-farm of £200 was therefore reduced to £50, "provided, firstly, that the petty customs of the town do not amount to the required £200; secondly, that no carracks of Genoa nor galleys of Venice come to the port".

In 1445 Henry VI. granted the town a charter of incorporation. The right of succession is now vested, not as earlier in the burgesses and their *heirs*, but in the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and their *successors*.

The final charter was given by Charles I. in 1640 and continued in force till the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. The "recall" is suggested in that the recorder and six aldermen could depose the mayor "for evil government"; and that the mayor, recorder, and six alder-



men could depose an alderman "for evil demeaning of himself". A new election was to be held by the burgesses within fifteen days.

One of the appendixes describes the penmanship, initial letters and other ornamentation, seals, coloring, etc., of the charters. Another gives a charter in French, in which Henry V. remits for ten years to the burgesses of Southampton £140 of the fee-farm of the town, assigned to Queen Joan of Navarre as part of her dower.

CHARLES T. WYCKOFF.

*The History of Parliamentary Taxation in England.* By Shepard Ashman Morgan, M.A. [Williams College David A. Wells Prize Essays.] (New York, Moffat, Yard, and Company, 1911, pp. xvii, 317.) We are informed in the preface that, this competition being confined to students and recent graduates of a college which offers no post-graduate instruction, "it is not intended to require original historical research, but rather to encourage a thoughtful handling of problems in political science". The author should have furnished us with a bibliography, or at least indicated the editions and texts of the works to which reference is made in the foot-notes. He follows Stubbs, Taswell-Langmead, and Cobbett's *Parliamentary History of England* so closely, however, that it is not difficult to trace his course, though he uses McKechnie to advantage on subjects connected with Magna Charta. The references indicate clearly the working value of Adams and Stephens's *Select Documents*. There does not appear to be any reference to Pollock and Maitland's *History of English Law*, and there is very little use of the later literature on the subject.

On two or three important subjects this failure to take advantage of further studies, made since Stubbs, has led the writer into error.

Although referring to two pages of Vinogradoff, he seems to retain the old impression that folkland was national or public land, instead of land held by individuals under folk-right, not to be alienated from the community of the kindred except by consent of the king and witan.

Again, in regard to scutage, although he refers to two pages of Baldwin's scholarly essay on the subject, he speaks of it as "a money payment in lieu of service because it was convenient to both of them, and the barons were relieved, if so they pleased, of the burden of military service". As a matter of fact, there could be no voluntary commutation of military service. In cases where the scutage was paid by those holding knights' fees, or by the minor tenants-in-chief, they did not have free option. The king determined whether he would allow them to pay scutage.

The work comprises seven chapters beginning with the Saxon period, the larger part of the book tracing the transfer of the taxing authority from the king in the twelfth century to the final establishment of Parliamentary authority by the Bill of Rights. Considerable attention is given to the tax on wool and a brief outline of its history is given.

The appropriation of supplies and the audit of accounts do not receive the attention they deserve.

The subjects of the paragraphs are noted in the margins, which are wide and well adapted for annotation, except that the paper will not take ink.

CHARLES L. WELLS.

*Das Formelbuch des Heinrich Bucglant: an die Päpstliche Kurie in Avignon gerichtete Suppliken aus der ersten Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts.* Herausgegeben von J. Schwalm. (Hamburg, Lucas Gräfe, 1910, pp. xlv, 188.) An element of some importance at the papal court in the later Middle Ages was the body of agents and go-betweens of various sorts who made a living out of the great number of petitioners and penitents whose ignorance of the language and practice of the Curia compelled them to rely on the assistance of such local experts. Several men of this class were employed by the city council of Hamburg in the course of its protracted controversies with the cathedral chapter, and one of these, Heinrich Bucglant, took advantage of his long residence at Avignon to copy actual forms of petitions to the pope which had come under his notice and seemed worth preserving as models for future use. His original manuscript is preserved in the Stadtbibliothek at Hamburg and has been edited by Dr. Schwalm with the care and learning which are to be expected of him. The persons and facts mentioned have been followed up at the Vatican and in various local archives, and various pertinent problems examined. Except for a very brief set of forms from *ca.* 1225, this is the earliest formulary of petitions so far known, and besides illustrating with some fulness the methods of intercourse with the Curia in the first half of the fourteenth century, it throws light upon various matters of local, especially German, history. Facsimiles are given, and other forms from manuscripts in Erfurt and Turin are printed in the appendix. It is to be hoped that this publication will call renewed attention to the study of petitions, which by reason of the fulness with which they often state their case, frequently contain valuable information omitted from the documents based upon them.

C. H. H.

*Les Comtes de Savoie et les Rois de France pendant la Guerre de Cent Ans (1329-1391).* Par Jean Cordey, Docteur ès Lettres. [Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études.] Paris, Honoré Champion, 1911, pp. xvi, 391.) This monograph is both sequel and supplement to M. Paul Fournier's *Le Royaume d'Arles et de Vienne (1138-1378)*. It is a chapter in the history of the slow extension of French influence during the fourteenth century over the southeastern feudatories, of whom the counts of Dauphiné and Savoy were the greatest. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries English ascendancy was uppermost in Savoy, owing to the ambitious continental policy of Henry II. and the marriage

of Henry III. to Eleanor of Savoy. But in the fourteenth century French influence began to dominate. The Count of Savoy had two country houses near Paris and a hôtel in the city. The Hundred Years' War was the turning point of Savoyard policy. Amédée V. fought in Flanders for Edward I. against Philip IV. His son married Blanche of Burgundy, a granddaughter of St. Louis, and Edward III. could not draw him into the network of English allies he tried to weave around France. In the great years of Crecy, Poitiers, and Roosebeke Savoyard knights are found fighting for the French king. The ravages of the Free Companies in Burgundy and in the Rhone Valley were a potent factor in making Savoy incline to the French crown; chapters ix.-x., *La Lutte contre les Grands Compagnies (1360-1381)*, are among the most interesting in the book. But Savoy paid dearly for the price of French protection. The acquisition of Dauphiné in 1349 closed the Rhone to Savoyard ambition to reach the Mediterranean and is the point of departure of Savoy's Italian policy. From the point of view of general European history the ninth chapter, dealing with the beginnings of this policy, is the most valuable. M. Cordey has thoroughly explored the archives at Chambéry, Turin, Grenoble, Geneva, Lausanne, and Paris. Nearly one-half the volume is composed of *pièces justificatives*. The bibliography is very full.

J. W. T.

*Die Anfänge Karls V.* Von Andreas Walther. (Leipzig, Duncker and Humblot, 1911, pp. xiii, 258.) The title is a misnomer for the actual thesis of this little work. The author does not discuss the beginnings of the reign of the Emperor Charles V. but devotes his whole space to a consideration of the influences at work during the minority of the boy Charles of Austria. He lays stress, perhaps overconfidently, on the peculiar weight and value of the various persons engaged in the administration of Netherland affairs during the first two decades of the sixteenth century, which were also the first two decades of the life of the future emperor, decades almost completely anterior to the imperial election. The author has already published a suggestive little book entitled *Burgundische Zentralbehörden* as the fruit of his researches at Lille among the papers of Margaret of Austria and the financial accounts of the Burgundian administration. The present book is based on the same sources and contains, moreover, as an appendix thirty-five unedited letters from Margaret's correspondence.

It is easy to concede the truth of the statement that the epoch in question was the close of medieval feudalism as well as the end of the independent existence of the Burgundian state, as far as it was a state. The local feudal authority of the Netherland nobles, reasserted after the cessation of the centralizing efforts of Charles the Bold, held sway in opposition to regents and duke until the majesty of Burgundy as such was clouded by that of Spain and finally overshadowed by the imperial dignity of its duke. In the light of his conviction that state policies

cannot be understood without a comprehension of the personalities that lie behind any vague terms such as "England", "Germany", or even "Charles V.", the author gives several character-sketches, the best being those of Chièvres, of Gattinara, and of the Infant Charles himself. Chièvres is perhaps rated higher than that astute member of the Croy family wholly deserves, while the last summary possibly underrates the boy, although each allegation is carefully attested. It certainly shows insight into childish traits to say in speaking of Chièvres and his ascendancy over Charles that the Infant was alienated from his aunt and grandfather by their wrangles over him and turned confidently to the calm atmosphere of the conservative Fleming. That children hate uncertainty of moods and temper and are, as a rule, innately conservative is not always understood. Nevertheless it is questionable whether the trend of affairs at that crisis would have been different had Charles set his affections elsewhere. Here again is over-stress on individual weight.

There are other little human touches showing originality of conception on the part of the author, but his two-hundred-odd pages give too brief a space for all that he attempts to crowd into it, and the book is hard reading even while the reader appreciates the industry and enthusiasm that have entered into its making. But it should not be neglected by any student of the period.

*Sixtine Rome.* By J. A. F. Orbaan, D.Ph. (London, Constable and Company, 1910, pp. viii, 295.) The writer of this book made very laborious and careful preparation for it. He read the primary sources in print and the best secondary works, including a number of rare books not easy to find outside of the Roman libraries of which he talks with the affection of one who knows. He studied many contemporary manuscripts and made extracts from them. He thus collected a mass of valuable notes on points connected with Sixtus V. and the architectural changes he made in Rome. This material he started to use in a popular book on Rome as that great pope found it and as he left it. In an imaginative opening passage, he suggested how the subject came to him before a wood fire in his room over a few portfolios of engravings and then led his reader out on a walk to Porta Furba to show him one of "the many Romes in Rome". For seventy pages he stuck to the task of molding his notes into a book, and then he apparently grew tired of it. The remainder of the book may be not unfairly characterized as a rather miscellaneous mass of excellent notes interspersed with interesting remarks. Many of these notes seem to be dropped into the text at hazard and entirely unchanged from the book or card where they were recorded. A marked instance is a sentence on page 277 without a verb.

This way of making a book produces a most baffling effect on the mind of the reader. If there were space, several causes of this might be pointed out. The chief one is the astonishing carelessness of the writer about the arrangement and the succession of his topics. For

instance, in the middle of a description of the frescos of the Vatican Library, he suddenly tumbles in five pages of notes on the following subjects: the physicians of Sixtus V.; the book one of them wrote; the introduction of tobacco into Italy; Italian quarantine; druggists of the times. Sixtus's laws against gambling, including an account of gambling on papal elections; astrology; some remarks about Roman food recorded by a Dutchman who visited Rome in 1588; ditto about the fact that women were not to be kissed in Italy as in Holland; the remarks of Bartolomeo Catena about shaving. Then the author suddenly returns to the frescos of the Vatican Library, and the reader wonders where he is.

Sixtine Rome is full of interesting things. But, when Mr. Orbaan writes his next book, and it is to be hoped that will be soon, he ought to feel sure before he begins, that the labor of turning notes into a book is as severe as the labor of collecting them, and, if he is to find the readers his learning and enthusiasm deserve, he must not shirk it. In spite of its defects this book will do for readers what the author hopes: "convert them from the opinion that, in Rome, there are only ruins and statues and the Renaissance, and nothing after it until Bernini".

PAUL VAN DYKE.

*Nicolas Caussin, Confesseur de Louis XIII., et le Cardinal de Richelieu.* Par le P. Camille de Rochemonteix, de la Compagnie de Jésus. (Paris, Picard, 1911, pp. xx, 447.) No one needs to be told that certain characteristics and tendencies of thought within the Church of Rome to-day are of deepest interest and importance. Their bearing upon Catholic historiography has been recently manifested in a number of notable works, *e. g.*, Denifle, *Luther und Lutherthum in der ersten Entwicklung*, and Fouqueray, *Histoire de la Compagnie de Jésus en France*. The book of Father Camille de Rochemonteix is of the same class. In reading it one seems to be translated back into the days of the Holy League and the reactionism of the reign of Louis XIII. which Richelieu so resolutely combated.

The French Church in the first half of the seventeenth century has much to its credit, but it is the unfortunate characteristic of religious passion that it develops a Torquemada, as well as a St. Francis. Ideas, like the body, suffer from ailments which poison or pervert, and side by side with much that is good, French Catholicism of the seventeenth century developed abnormal moral and mental qualities. Richelieu is the storm-centre of these currents. The cardinal was not a Catholic in the sense of Rome and the Jesuits, nor a Gallican in the sense that the parlementarians and the University were; and his treatment of the Huguenots pleased neither Gallicans, Ultramontanes, or Huguenots. His policy consisted in holding the balance equal between all parties.

History has passed its verdict upon the general justice and statesmanship of Richelieu's ideas. Since the publication of his *Correspondance*, by M. Avenel, there is less reason than ever to doubt. But

modern Catholic obscurantism refuses so to interpret history. This history of the father-confessor of Louis XIII. is not a biography, but the history of an episode in his life extending from his appointment in 1637 to his disgrace in 1643. The author's thesis is that P. Caussin was the victim of the cardinal's malice and that the story told of his conduct, as sober historians have interpreted it, has "la force indestructible de la légende".

Besides the sources which everybody knows, the author has used the voluminous unpublished Latin correspondence of Caussin—letters "interminably long and pedantic" we are told, yet still exhaling "un parfum de sincérité vraie". The same implicit confidence is reposed in the *Mémoires* of Madame de Motteville, while the cardinal's *Mémoires* are overwhelmed with scorn and opprobrium. It is difficult for a lay—may I say an unprejudiced?—student of French history to read this work with patience. Marie de' Medici is a wronged woman throughout; Gaston of Orleans, whose intrigues shook the throne, is drawn in heroic lines; Richelieu's statesmanlike treatment of the Huguenots is violently censured; his foreign policy—the French alliance with Holland and Sweden—excoriated as "la ruine entière de la religion"; the estrangement between Louis XIII. and the queen is ascribed to the cardinal. Caussin is compared to Ambrose of Milan defying Theodosius and the admiration of the reader for the confessor's zeal, courage, and disinterestedness is assumed "sans doute".

J. W. T.

*Rome et le Clergé Français sous la Constituante: La Constitution Civile du Clergé, L'Affaire d'Avignon.* By Albert Mathiez, Professeur au Lycée Voltaire, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris, Armand Colin, 1911, pp. 533.) The aim of this book is to show that the Civil Constitution of the Clergy was not doomed from the beginning as ecclesiastically impossible. If the plan of reform proved to be a fertile source of dissension, the fault, to the mind of M. Mathiez, does not rest with the Constituents who made the law, but with the pope who eventually refused to allow the clergy to submit to its provisions, and who, meanwhile, maintained an equivocal silence. The cause of this silence M. Mathiez finds in the vicissitudes of the revolution in Avignon, a situation rendered peculiarly difficult by the danger of French intervention or of annexation.

M. Mathiez has renewed the study of a familiar subject by shifting the emphasis from the contrast between the terms of the law and ecclesiastical practice to the effort made by a large and influential group of prelates to "baptize" the Constitution, in other words, to make it canonically regular. The leaders of the group were the archbishops of Aix, Vienne, and Bordeaux, of whom the two last were members of the king's council. The Comte de Montmorin, minister of foreign affairs, sought to co-operate by acting on the pope, unfortunately through the medium of Cardinal Bernis, the French ambassa-

dor, who was hostile. If the pope consented, the means were simple. He might authorize the new circumscription of dioceses, and request the resignations of the bishops whose dioceses had been absorbed, or he might authorize them to delegate their canonical authority to their successors.

"Quel triomphe si on parvenait à obtenir de Rome elle-même la consécration de la réforme religieuse qui supprimait en France le pouvoir de Rome!" This remark of M. Mathiez, with a different application, reveals the futility of such efforts. It was not a genuine compromise that was asked of the pope, but a surrender. The Constituents plainly announced that they would make no concessions. Is it surprising that the pope did not simplify the task of his enemies by openly and immediately condemning the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, and that he merely warned the king and the archbishops of the council privately that the enforcement of the law would lead France into schism?

M. Mathiez has succeeded in proving that a majority of the clergy was ready to acquiesce in the new arrangements and he has explained clearly the influence which the revolution at Avignon exercised on the course of events. This is an important service to the discussion of the subject. But he apparently fails to appreciate the humor of being indignant at the pope for not facilitating the ruin of his power, and his references to the writers in sympathy with the Church seem unnecessarily contemptuous.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

*Les Négociations de Lille (1797)*. Par Charles Ballot, Agrégé d'Histoire et Géographie. [Bibliothèque d'Histoire Moderne, tome III., fascicule II.] (Paris, Édouard Cornély et Compagnie, 1910, pp. 355.) In a bibliography of thirty-five pages, the author states the material from which he has drawn his account of the fruitless negotiations of Lille, an English-French negotiation for peace, occupying a few months in the summer of 1797. His researches have been extraordinary, including not only all the documentary evidence in the British and French archives, but every available printed work. The result is an extreme illustration of minute historical investigation. There is, however, a larger aspect to this particular study. Some six or seven years ago French historical critics began to question the accuracy of Sorel's great work, *L'Europe et la Révolution Française*, in its presentation of English diplomacy and international policy. Sorel's thesis was that at no time did Pitt sincerely desire peace, and that never was he ready to consent by treaty to a French acquisition of the Austrian Netherlands. Mr. Ballot does not, indeed, make Sorel's error the theme of his book, but that error gave the opportunity for producing conclusive proof of England's anxiety for peace in 1797, and her readiness to make almost any sacrifices, provided only she retained some portion of her colonial conquests from the allies of France.

No brief review can indicate the points elucidated in the author's

analysis. Every step of the negotiation, whether at Lille, at London, or at Paris, is described in detail, with pertinent quotations from diplomatic correspondence, newspaper comment, legislative debates, and private letters. The controversy within the English cabinet, between the factions of Grenville and of Pitt, is made clear (though with less credit to the influence of Grenville than the reviewer thinks justified), while much new light is thrown on a similar conflict being waged in the French Directory. It is of interest that one of the documents upon which Mr. Ballot places greatest emphasis—which is, indeed, the keystone of his thesis as to English intentions at Lille—was printed in the REVIEW for July, 1905, as the best possible evidence of the error in Sorel's conclusions. This document, with many others, is given in French translation in the present work. The author should have been content with translation, for, while there are not many English quotations, nearly every one contains some absurd error—such as “egger” and “shrinking” (p. 142) for “eager” and “shrinking”. This is the more regrettable since the work as a whole is an excellent example of scholarly historical investigation in a minute field.

E. D. ADAMS.

*Paris sous Napoléon: Le Théâtre-Français.* Par L. de Lanza de Laborie. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1911, pp. iv, 334.) This volume maintains fully the high standard of its six predecessors in the series which have been reviewed in this journal (XIV. 127-131, 581-583; XV. 860-861). Only the Théâtre Français and, in a single chapter, the Théâtre de l'Impératrice (Odéon), are dealt with in this volume, the other theatres and the operas being left for later treatment. The admirable documentation is continued in the use of a wealth of material from the Archives Nationales, the archives of the Comédie-Française, Aulard's *Paris sous le Consulat*, Laugier's *Documents Historiques sur la Comédie-Française*, and Napoleon's *Correspondance*. Geoffroy's feuilletons in the *Journal des Débats* (after 1805, *Journal de l'Empire*) and Stendhal's private *Journal* yield many interesting criticisms and anecdotes of plays and players. The memoirs of Madame de Rémusat, whose husband was “surintendant des spectacles”; of Legouvé, whose uncle, Mahéault, was “commissaire du gouvernement près le Théâtre de la République”; of Mademoiselle George, the actress; the numerous volumes of Masson; and De Manne's *La Troupe de Talma*, are the most important of the many other writings cited.

In life, both real and mimic, tragedy held sway; in the one Bonaparte was the self-conscious master, in the other, Talma. Not infrequently the Parisian was more absorbed in the rivalries of the queens of tragedy, Mesdemoiselles George and Duchesnois, than in the rivalries of Napoleon and Alexander. Lafon, Monvel, Madame Talma, Mesdemoiselles Bourgoïn, Raucourt, and Volnais, in tragedy; and in comedy Molé, Fleury, Dazincourt, Dugazon, Mesdemoiselles Contat, Leverd, and Mars (daughter of Monvel), are the other members of the



troupe selected for special accounts. Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire; Molière, Marivaux, and Beaumarchais continued to furnish a large proportion of the repertoire. Shakespeare's *Othello*, *Macbeth*, and *Hamlet* were warped into French by Ducis for occasional use. Lafosse's *Manlius* furnished Talma his favorite rôle. Novelties were few, and rarely did one please both the imperial and the popular taste. Raynouard's *Templiers* (1805) was perhaps the most successful tragedy, and Étienne's *Deux Gendres* (1810) was certainly the only comedy of any merit to succeed. The troupe were summoned not only to furnish court performances at the Tuileries, Saint-Cloud, Fontainebleau, and Compiègne, but also to furnish suitable accompaniment for great affairs of state at Lyons in 1802; Brussels, 1803; Mayence, 1804; Erfurt, 1808; and Dresden, 1813. There is also some account of the building, the organization, the finances, the audience, and the governmental supervision of the Comédie. Certain administrative decrees, including the famous decree of Moscow, which are dismissed with passing mentions, should have been printed as appendices. When the final volume of this valuable work is published, we beseech the author to include an index of the whole series.

GEORGE MATTHEW DUTCHER.

*Lady John Russell: a Memoir, with Selections from her Diaries and Correspondence.* Edited by Desmond MacCarthy and Agatha Russell. (New York, John Lane Company, 1911, pp. xi, 325.) On at least three good grounds a most cordial welcome is assured for the excellently edited memoir of Lady John Russell. Lady Russell's letters and diaries constitute the larger part of the volume. They supplement to an appreciable degree Spencer Walpole's *Life of Lord John Russell* which was published in 1891, and also to a less degree Morley's *Life of Gladstone*, and they carry some of the correspondence of Queen Victoria beyond 1861, the year at which it stops in Mr. A. C. Benson and Viscount Esher's *Letters of Queen Victoria*. This is one of the grounds on which students of English politics in the nineteenth century will welcome the Russell memoir. A second ground on which a wider welcome will be given lies in the personality of Lady John Russell—surely one of the strongest and most lovable women ever behind the scene in English nineteenth-century politics; while a third ground for welcome lies in the charm and literary value of the letters themselves—letters which for a generation to come are likely to be read by men and women all over the Anglo-Saxon world who are indifferent to Lord John Russell's place in English history and care nothing for the cause of political and religious freedom to which his public life was so long devoted. Lady John Russell, who was of the Elliots of Minto, and consequently a Scotchwoman, was born in 1815. She was Russell's second wife. The marriage was in July, 1841. The correspondence and diaries—at least such as have political value—accordingly begin in 1841, when Russell was one of the members for the City of London, and

Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Melbourne administration of 1835-1841. Russell, who survived until 1878, retired in 1866. But the letters and fragmentary diaries continue until near the time of Lady Russell's death in 1898. Those of the years after 1866—especially those of 1870, when the Forster Education Act was before Parliament—are of value as showing the intensity to the last of Russell's convictions with regard to religious equality, and also for the insight they give into conditions at the time of the Liberal split over Home Rule in 1886, and at the second crisis in the history of the Home Rule Liberal party in November, 1890, due to Parnell's appearance in the divorce court. The letters will enhance Russell's fame, which seemed to suffer a little in the light of Queen Victoria's letters from 1837 to 1861. Moreover they have the unique distinction of being the only volume of letters from within the household of a nineteenth-century prime minister.

E. P.

*Historical and Political Essays.* By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. (London and New York, Longmans, Green and Company, 1910, pp. 296. New edition.) The essays contained in this little volume have all appeared in the form of public addresses or as magazine articles. The "Thoughts on History" appeared originally as "The Art of Writing History" in the *Forum*; "Formative Influences", a sketch of the men and books that most influenced Mr. Lecky in early life, "Madame de Stael", a review of Lady Blennerhassett's *Life of Madame de Stael*, "Israel among the Nations", a review of Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's book of that title, and "Old Age Pensions", appeared likewise in the *Forum*. "Ireland in the Light of History" originally appeared in the *North American Review*, and the essays on Peel, Henry Reeve, and Dean Milman in the *Edinburgh*; the "Queen Victoria" in the *Pall Mall*, and "Carlyle's Message" in the *Contemporary*. The "Political Value of History" and "The Empire" were delivered as addresses, while the essay on the Earl of Derby was written as an introduction to the *Letters and Speeches* of that statesman. Before his death Mr. Lecky began to revise those of his occasional addresses and essays which he considered worthy of publication in book form; only four of the essays in the present volume, however, were revised by his hand. The volume illustrates Mr. Lecky's intellectual characteristics and embodies his well-known views. Judicious and moderate, he avoided all extremes; practical and empirical in his point of view, he had a strong distaste for all hard and fast theories; at once conservative and liberal, he feared democracy, detested the demagogue, and had a genuine contempt for the extravagance and low moral tone of modern plutocratic society; appreciating intellectual power, he yet felt that strong moral qualities were of much higher value. It is characteristic, therefore, that he takes middle ground, in his essay on "History", between extreme theories, such as those of Buckle on the

one hand and those of Carlyle on the other. Of Carlyle's insistence on character and moral worth he has, nevertheless, a very keen appreciation, and he writes with the greatest sympathy of such strong, simple, lovable men as Reeve and Milman, and such morally inflexible and upright men as Peel. The essay on "History" is the least able of any of the essays, presenting for the most part only the more commonplace maxims. The "Formative Influences" is perhaps the most interesting, the essay on Peel the most important for the historian, while those which were written, we suspect, most gladly, which are at least most effectively written, are the sympathetic appreciations of Henry Reeve, Dean Milman, and Queen Victoria.

CARL BECKER.

*Public Ownership of Telephones on the Continent of Europe.* By A. N. Holcombe, Ph.D., Instructor in Government in Harvard University. [Harvard Economic Studies, volume VI.] (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911, pp. xx, 482.) This is the sixth volume in the *Harvard Economic Studies*. It gives a detailed history of the development and administration of the telephone business in Germany, Switzerland, and France; and presents a brief account of the service in Belgium, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Spain. The policy of all European countries towards the telephone having been largely influenced by the government ownership of the telegraph, the introductory chapter of Dr. Holcombe's book is upon the Origin of the European State Telegraphs. Two-fifths of the volume is devoted to the German telephone service; another two-fifths to Switzerland and France; the other countries are summarily considered in two chapters; and the last three chapters of the book are concerned with Comparative Telephone Development, and the Economy of Public Ownership.

The method of treatment, in the case of each country, is to give a history of the origin and development of the service, and then to explain and estimate the rate-policy. The sections dealing with Germany, Switzerland, and France each end with a chapter upon the labor situation in the telephone service. Comparisons of European countries with each other and with the United States are reserved to the concluding chapters of the volume.

The book is replete with information concisely and ably presented. Only a few of the author's generalizations and conclusions may be referred to in this brief review. "The only European countries of importance in which the public authorities have not yet engaged in the telephone exchange business are Denmark and Spain." "Underlying all the diverse arguments and local events that led to public ownership in these countries . . . was the ownership of the telegraphs by the government. No country was able to retain the possession of its telegraph system, and at the same time leave the telephone in alien hands. . . . It was compelled to acquire the telephone." The author, however,

does not assert that the experience of Europe is conclusive in favor of government ownership and operation of telephones. "The historical truth is that the policy of private ownership under public regulation never had a fair trial."

Dr. Holcombe finds that "The greatest European telephone system, and on the whole, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, the best, is that of Germany"; but "It is to Switzerland that we must turn for the most smoothly-working public business organization". The budgetary system of France and the frequent changes in the cabinet have proven a handicap to the development of the state telephone service in that country.

The volume is a thoroughly commendable work. The author has a good grasp, not only of the details of his subject, but also of the workings of political institutions and of the literature of economics; his judgments are conservative and sane, and the book gives a clear and reliable account of the results of government administration of an important public utility.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

*The American Year Book: a Record of Events and Progress, 1910.* Edited by S. N. D. North, LL.D. (New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1911, pp. xx, 867.) This publication is the first volume in what is expected to be an annual series. It has been awaited with interest and some eagerness. The promises made by the men who projected it have been fulfilled. Another useful and trustworthy book of reference has been made for which space will easily be found on a convenient shelf. This *Year Book* will undertake to be "a record of events and progress". It is intended for the needs of writers and searchers of every kind. In his work as editor Dr. S. N. D. North has been under the direction of a supervisory board representing national and learned societies. The members of the executive committee of this supervisory board are: Albert Bushnell Hart, chairman; William M. Davis, Hastings Hornell Hart, George H. Kirchwey, Alexander Lambert, Calvin W. Rice, and John C. Rolfe.

The book is arranged in nine great divisions relating to Comparative Statistics, History and Law, Government and Administration, Functions of Government, Economic and Social Questions, Industries and Occupations, Science and Engineering, the Humanities, and Current Record. There are ninety-two contributors to the present volume, all of whom may properly be considered experts in their subjects.

In the section devoted to history Professor Albert Bushnell Hart has successfully carried out his declared resolve to "seize upon the fugitive events of the last twelve months, group them together, show what were the publicly expressed motives of statesmen, point out the directions in which public sentiment is moving, and put into form for reference, and later comparison year by year, the most important political and governmental incidents". His verdict after reviewing the

record of a year's participation of the President in the life of the people is that "President Taft has attempted to combine the functions of administration, legislation, party chieftain, and man of the people". More space properly might have been devoted to Governor Wilson's campaign for election in New Jersey.

Marcus Benjamin reviews the year of current political history in Great Britain, and Dr. North does the same service for the British dependencies. Albert Hale writes a brief review of Latin America. Under the subdivision, International Relations, Dr. James Brown Scott reviews the growth of internationalism, and in another article sums up the events of 1910 in Japan that have a distinctly international character.

Each department in the *Year Book* is supplemented by a brief bibliography of the subject. No errors of fact or important omissions have been noted. One wishes that the editors might have felt that they had sufficient space to write President Taft, Senator Lodge, Secretary Knox, etc., rather than Pres. Taft, Sen. Lodge, Sec. Knox. How completely the events of 1910 have been covered in this volume may be judged by the record of the Carnegie Peace Fund and its trustees, which was not announced until the middle of December of that year. What marks of hasty compilation the book necessarily bears do not mar its value.

*Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Volume XII.* (Boston, the Society, 1911, pp. xix, 458.) This volume contains the transactions of the society at the meetings of the two years 1908 and 1909. It has the usual handsome exterior, with portraits of several deceased members, of whom memoirs are included in the volume, and with other well executed illustrations, mostly either portraits or facsimiles. The most important papers are the following: by Mr. Andrew McF. Davis on John Harvard's Life in America, a dissertation on the social and political life of New England in the years 1637 and 1638, and on Hints of Contemporary Life in the Writings of Thomas Shepard; by Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin on the Secession of Springfield from Connecticut; by Mr. Horace E. Ware on Winthrop's Course across the Atlantic, on the Kirke incident in that voyage, and on a Forgotten Prime Meridian, namely, that of the island of St. Michael in the Azores, chosen because of supposed identity with the agonic line; and by Professor Charles E. Park on Excommunication in Colonial Churches.

*Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1727-1734, 1736-1740.* Edited by H. R. McIlwaine. (Richmond, 1910, pp. xxxiii, 467.) On May 20, 1732, the House of Burgesses of Virginia "Ordered, That Mr. William Parks have Leave to print the Votes and Proceedings [*i. e.*, journals] of this House". Accordingly six of the eight sessions whose journals are given in this volume are represented already by printed journals, while the journals of the sessions of 1727 and 1730

have had to be copied from the manuscripts of the Public Record Office in London. But the printed journals of 1732 and 1734, and those of the new House of Burgesses which sat in 1736, 1738, May, 1740, and August, 1740, are excessively rare (a single copy existing in the case of five of them and only two copies of the other), and their final preservation by reprinting is quite as much an occasion for gratitude as the printing of any manuscript journal. The printing has been done in the same beautiful fashion as the preceding volumes, those for 1742-1776, and Mr. McIlwaine's editing is of the same scrupulous and competent character. Apropos of his remarks on the committee for courts of justice (p. xv), the present writer expects that examples earlier than 1727 will be found, since a committee of that name and character was a constant institution of the House of Commons from 1621 on, except for the period from 1640 to 1660, and the Virginian scheme of standing committees imitated closely that of the Commons.

Governor Gooch's administration had many of the merits of his contemporary Walpole's. Next to the governor's, the leading influence in public affairs was that of the speaker. John Holloway was succeeded as speaker in 1734 by Sir John Randolph, Randolph in 1738 by the unhappy John Robinson. The passage of the tobacco acts is the most important matter of business, the settlement of election cases and questions of privilege makes the most interesting reading. Very interesting, however, is the petition of the Burgesses in 1730 to the King in Council on the subject of grants and tenures in the Northern Neck (pp. 92-96); it presents a valuable summary of the history of an involved matter. Other exceptionally interesting matters are the passage in 1730 of the act exempting the German Protestants of Stafford County from the payment of parish levies, because they already supported a German minister—a beginning of toleration; the passage of militia acts and of acts for the benefit of the College of William and Mary; and in 1736 the enactment of a law making more precise the qualifications for the suffrage, the need of which had been made manifest by the devious courses pursued in many elections.

*The Siege of Boston.* By Allen French. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1911, pp. xi, 450.) The author's object as stated in the preface is "to produce a brief and readable account of the Siege of Boston" . . . "to treat the subject as a single organic series of events". He acknowledges his obligation to Frothingham's *Siege of Boston*, and says that his indebtedness to other authorities is recognized in the foot-notes. Turning to the notes one finds the histories by Bancroft, Avery, Lodge, Trevelyan, Stedman, Sabine, and Wells, and the *Memoorial History of Boston*. Beyond these and a half-dozen diaries, there is nothing. His researches have brought him little save "base authority from others' books"—secondary books for the most part. There are very few new things to be found in the volume, and no new point of view. The language is smooth and moves easily on, but one may

"praise an eel with the same praise". The author has not even successfully emulated Macaulay, making his history take the place of the last novel on my lady's table. The style is merely readable, no more.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

*The Works of James Buchanan, comprising his Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence.* Collected and edited by John Bassett Moore. Volume XII. *Biographical*. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1911, pp. xviii, 479.) Rather more than half of this, the concluding volume of Buchanan's writings, is filled with the *apologia* entitled *Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion*, published in 1866. Besides this we have an autobiographical sketch for 1791-1828; the first part of the oration of July 4, 1815, found after the publication of the latter portion in volume I.; a biographical sketch by J. Buchanan Henry; and a paper reviewing the *Administration* book, by W. U. Hensel.

Buchanan's elaborate defence of his administration, withheld from immediate publication, he tells us, in order that he might not seem to embarrass Lincoln, has hardly received from historians the attention which it deserves. A perusal of it fifty years after the event does not, indeed, alter greatly the general verdict which has been rendered upon his course; but it at least makes his position clearer. Buchanan was no friend to slavery as an institution; but believing, as he did, that slavery was "imbedded in the Constitution", he opposed consistently and uncompromisingly every attempt to interfere with it. Throughout his public life he cherished bitter hostility to the Abolitionists, and puts his arraignment of them in the forefront of his apology. On the other hand, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska Act called out his condemnation, though as chief magistrate he found little to object to in the conduct of the pro-slavery government in Kansas. His course during the winter of 1860-1861, when he showed himself to be of the strictest sect of strict constructionists, should have surprised no one; being, as it was, of a piece with his public attitude from the beginning. He makes the most of Greeley's repeated public admission of the propriety of secession; and his criticism of Congress for its deliberate and culpable negligence in failing to make provision for strengthening the hands of the President, or putting the federal government in a position to maintain the Union or deal with rebellion, is a solid argument in his own justification. It is worth remembering that when Lincoln took the law into his own hands, in the spring and early summer of 1861, Congress was not in session, while Buchanan, with Congress sitting, could plead no such exigency as his authority. That Buchanan possessed either the intellectual or the moral qualities needed to deal with so great an upheaval as the Civil War, nothing in the whole twelve volumes of his writings tends to show; but the responsibility for the mistakes of the winter of 1860-1861 must be borne by Congress as well as by him.

Of the scholarly editorial work of this sumptuous edition one can speak only in praise. The index, admirably full, has been made by Jacob H. Goetz.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

*Memorias del Coronel Manuel María Giménez, Ayudante de Campo del General Santa Anna, 1798-1878.* [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by Genaro García, tomo XXXIV.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1911, pp. 286.) Giménez was born at Cadiz in 1798, was sent to a military college when thirteen years of age, and before completing his studies received the "baptism of fire" in a battle against Soult. In 1818 he went to Mexico as a military engineer, and from that date lived an active and checkered life for about half a century, serving all sorts of governments from that of Spain to that of Maximilian. Though brave he seems to have been better qualified for business than for war, and apparently he was too honest, too faithful, and too little gifted as a politician for success in civil public affairs. His Memoirs might have been precious but are in fact only valuable. He did not begin to write until 1863, and seems to have relied almost wholly on his memory for the period before that date. Besides, he took pains to avoid giving offense (p. 125), and with such a rule one could not go far below the surface in describing the recent events. What we have, therefore, is an interesting personal sketch throwing light upon some matters of no little public importance. Giménez began to serve Santa Anna as aide-de-camp at the time of the French war, 1838. After that he was almost always near him whenever the general figured in Mexico, wrote against his enemies, dedicated these Memoirs to him, and counted among the very few who stood by him to the end in spite of the blindness, poverty, and obscurity of the ex-dictator's last years. To his mind Santa Anna was a brave, great, and noble man, even though capable of ordering his innocent aide-de-camp banished from the capital as a scapegoat and pretending to know nothing about the affair (pp. 83, 85). This opinion should remind us to view the general with careful regard to the circumstances of the time and the character and capacity of the persons around him; but apparently Giménez was not admitted into all the recesses of his master's thought, and besides entertaining a sense of gratitude was one to be dazzled by Santa Anna's brilliancy no less than by Maximilian's affability and "august person" (pp. 161-163). To American scholars the Memoirs will have special interest on account of their statements with reference to our war against Mexico (pp. 96-115, 263-267). As one illustration, the author says (p. 100) that great numbers of Santa Anna's troops, not accustomed to carry rations, threw aside on their way to the battlefield of Buena Vista the sacks of food with which they had been provided; and as another he gives us more information than perhaps any one else regarding the plan to overthrow Santa Anna that was formed at Mexico soon after the battle of Cerro Gordo (pp. 108-111).

JUSTIN H. SMITH.